

REMOVAL OF THE PRICE CONTROL ON SOFT COAL

FUEL OFFICIALS ABOUT READY TO STOP ACTIVITIES.

Believed That Removal of Government Rules Will Bring About Drop In Market In Most Sections of the County—Wages of Miners, However, Are Not to Be Cut Locally.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Fuel administration officials expect a decrease in the price of bituminous coal and coke to result from an order of yesterday discontinuing maximum prices on these commodities and continuing the zone system of their distribution. The order is effective February 1, 1919, but does not affect anthracite coal. The regulations rescinded by the order include those covering purchasing agents' commissions and profit margins allowed all wholesale and retail dealers. The fuel administration announced, however, that these were subject to reinstatement if price, wage, labor, production or other conditions which may arise require it. Reductions in the demand for bituminous coal as the result of the ending of hostilities add the unusually mild weather this winter made it impossible to maintain existing maximum prices, the officials said.

At many points, they declare, the price for bituminous coal had been well below the maximum, and it was intimated that this situation largely influenced Fuel Administrator Garfield in removing the restrictions. No estimation was given as to when the regulations on anthracite coal would be removed. It was understood, however, that the fuel administration would continue to exercise control until the close of the calendar year, next April 1, 1919, and possibly longer. With the issuing of the order affecting bituminous coal and coke, the fuel administration began preparations for stopping of most of its activities. Orders went to district representatives to give notice to employees that the offices would cease functioning on February 1st, next, and to complete and forward before February 15th statistics and records of their work.

There was no announcement as to curtailment of the force at headquarters here, but it was understood that the bituminous coal division virtually would be closed soon after the order removing restrictions on bituminous coal and coke became effective February 1st. Announcement was made also that Lawrence Mitchell, assistant business manager of the administration, has been named custodian of all property and equipment of the administration, except its records and documents. He will supervise and approve sales of property and equipment made in pursuance of instructions of the fuel administration to all federation administrators, district representatives and other field agents of the administration.

NO INTENTION OF CUTTING WAGE OF THE COAL MINERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Reports that the railroad administration plans to force down coal prices and consequently miners' pay, draw a formal statement in denial today from Director General Hines. "It is the policy of the administration," says the director-general, "to avoid at this time any undue concentration of its purchasing power of coal and to accomplish this purpose by permitting each road to purchase its own coal. It is further the policy of the railroad administration to require that all bids made and accepted shall be based on the existing scale of wages. It is already fully understood that the railroads are not to use the car supply as a means of affecting prices."

Specific instructions were issued to railroad purchasing agents defining the policy outlined. For the protection of labor, the railroad administration will make a contract up to the end of the year, April 1, 1919, on the basis of the existing wage scale. There is sufficient bituminous coal and coke on hand for the season, even if a period of severe weather should follow the present mild weather, Fuel Administrator Garfield says.

The fuel administration has called special attention to the fact that the rates established by presidential proclamation August 23, 1917, were maximum prices based on the cost of production rather than on quality of coal, and said a normal relation between prices in the several fields, based as in normal times on the quality of coal, now might rarely be expected to obtain. It was stated also that in the light of the so-called "Washington wage agreement" of October, 1917, for continuation of the wage scale for the period of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920, the wages of mine workers would not be reduced.

It is expected by the fuel administration that whatever prices are asked for bituminous coal between now and the signing of the peace treaty will be based on the present wage scale. No negotiations for coal to be delivered after April 1st are to be made without first obtaining the approval of the regional purchasing committee of the railroad administra-

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21.—The offices of Fuel Administrator Marion Heinrich in this city have been notified from Washington, D. C., of the removal February 1st, next, of federal restrictions on prices of coal, except on anthracite and on zoning regulations, features which do not particularly concern this part of the country. Heinrich is now en route home from Washington, where he has been in attendance at a meeting of the National Coal Association. It is stated in his office the notification means that the mines can change their schedule of prices after February 1, 1919, if they find it necessary, without consulting the federal government. However, it is not likely that any change will be made and eight dollars per ton will remain the figure to consumers all through the winter months, it is now thought.

Existing contracts are to be carried out except in a few special cases.

Since the railroads consume about one-third of the coal produced in this country, the railroad administration policy is expected to have considerable effect on coal prices in the immediate future.

EXPECT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

In announcing a suspension of the maximum prices on soft coal and coke, the United States fuel administration expects a reduction in the price of fuel, thinks Salt Lake's Herald. The prediction is hardly in sympathy with the past activities of this branch of the military arm of our government. Notwithstanding the fact that the prime duty of the fuel administration was to obtain an even distribution of the American supply, redressing was adopted as a means of keeping the price of fuel within the range of the public purse.

The suspension of hostilities, no doubt, has affected the demand for fuel, but hardly to the point indicated by the fuel administration. If the removal of government restrictions on coal is to result in a general decline in the price, it becomes apparent that the public has paid heavy toll as a result of this policy. Perhaps no other element in the cost of living places a greater burden on the public than the high price of coal. A decline is to be wished for and to that end the public will hope that the predictions of the fuel administration are well founded.

On the other hand, it would seem that the public can hope for no immediate readjustment of prices, unless it develops that the fuel administration has been the chief contributor to rising prices. As yet the cost of production has not been affected by the end of the war. The fuel administration was designed largely to prohibit profiteering. If there has been no profiteering, the public has no grounds to hope for a decline until the cost of production has also declined. The promise of the fuel administration is more or less an indication of itself or else it is ill founded.

Morton New Shipper

W. W. Jones, the mining engineer, returned to Price the first of the week from Hains after having just completed his work there for Morton Coal Company. It was begun on the first of June and represents the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. The company has one and a half miles of an electric haul to the tipple of station four company, and now has a capacity of fifteen tons daily. The machinery is of the very latest type. The novelty is just west of the town and comprises about three hundred acres of as fine coal as there is in this district. For several months small quantities of coal have been going out from the mine proper to the cars at Hains by wagon.

Italy Lacks Fuel

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Italy whose population as a whole was without coal for heating and in large part without gas for cooking during many months of the war, was the worst sufferer from fuel shortage among the allied nations, according to the report of the commissioners sent to Europe by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Representatives of the Italian government, the commissioner said, urge an annual supply of twelve million tons to meet actual requirements. The whole of this quantity would have to be imported since Italy's domestic fuel is a low grade of lignite.

British Mine Loss

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The commission sent to Europe by the fuel administration to study fuel conditions in France and England, today submitted a supplemental report showing that Great Britain, during the war, suffered a loss in coal mined of approximately \$5,000,000,000. This, the report said, was in contrast to the record of the United States, which was able to increase its output, under stress of war necessity.

Lens Mines Ruined

COHLENZ, Jan. 19.—American engineers who have inspected the coal mines in the Lens region, Northern France, estimate it will be two years before the mines are again in full operation, according to Charles M. Schwab, who has arrived in Cohlenz after visiting Belgium and the battle fields of France. The engineer told that many mines were flooded, and that conditions in the region generally were bad.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.—Advt.

Senator King has introduced a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$500,000 to build the Castle Peak reservoir. The senator hopes to have this bill passed before the sundry civil bill goes to the senate and if that can be done, the appropriation can be made in that measure. If the individual fails Senator King will urge his measure as a part of the general scheme proposed by Secretary Lane to reclaim lands for returning soldiers.

Some of the short sleeveless tunics are worn over plain bodies and plain skirts.

Many coats are modifications of the dolman, with loose hanging back and belted fronts.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Ottensheimer is no longer connected with Black Hawk Mercantile company doing a general merchandising business at Hiawatha, Carbon county, Utah, his resignation as secretary, treasurer and manager having been tendered the company and accepted, effective January 1, 1919. The undersigned has been chosen to the place vacated by him (Ottensheimer), and hereafter will be in charge of its affairs in the same capacity.

BLACK HAWK MERCANTILE CO.

By Peter Barboglio, Secretary and Treasurer and Manager.

Dated, Hiawatha, Utah, Jan. 4, 1919.

TO CONTINUE THE WORK WITH ALL UTAH DAIRIES

The work of the dairy division of the department of agriculture will be continued in Utah, according to J. E. Dorman, chief of the Utah office of the dairy division, who returned last Wednesday to Salt Lake City from Washington, D. C., where he attended a conference of dairy division chiefs but recently. During his stay East Dorman was authorized to increase his force of dairy experts in Utah, and secured the appointment of B. H. Lockley, cheese expert, and M. A. Negley, cow testing expert.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STATE

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 21.—By a vote of fourteen to one the state senate this afternoon ratified the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the Nevada legislature ratified the amendment yesterday by a vote of thirty-three to three.

Edward and Joseph Turnbaugh of Washington county have located some very fine mineral wax claims about four miles from Fort Peck. The vein of wax is about two feet thick and its depth not known, but it is believed to be great. It is pure and entirely free from grit or foreign substances. A sample shows it to be very fine. It can be chewed like gum and is absolutely tasteless, says the Washington County News.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ga., writes: "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used." Mrs. James A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Morris, Overland Park, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure."—Advt.

Some women should always wear the collar high in the back no matter what the fashion.

The new order requiring all federal controlled railroads to pay employees twice a month is now in effect and all general office employees received their pay last Monday. It has been agreed to pay the general office force on the 5th and 20th of each month and all other employees on the 1st and 16th.

QUICK CURE FOR CHROPS

Watch out for the first symptoms of hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual.—Advt.

Clean lard will remove wagon grease, stove and shoe polish.

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PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES

(Consult county clerk or the respective sheriff for further information.)

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH, IN AND FOR CARLTON COUNTY, IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHIE B. GOOD, DECEASED—NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at Price Commercial and Savings Bank in Price, Carlton County, state of Utah, on or before the 13th day of March, A. D. 1919. CARL B. MARCUSEN, Administrator. P. E. Woods, Attorney for Administrator, Price, Utah.

First pub., Jan. 19; last Jan. 21, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Publisher) Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 2, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Isaiah Richards of Huntington, Utah, who on October 16, 1915, made homestead entry, Serial No. 618972, for NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 22, Twp. 12 South, Range 4 East Salt Lake meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the District Court, at Price, Utah, on the 13th day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses James Bowbury, Levi Howard, David Wood, Terry Young, all of Huntington, Utah. GOULD B. BLAKELY, Register. First pub., Jan. 19; last Feb. 7, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Publisher) Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 27, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Theodore B. Hollingshead of Harper, Utah, who on April 12, 1914, made homestead entry, Serial No. 612612, for NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 15, Twp. 12 South, Range 4 East Salt Lake meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the District Court, at Price, Utah, on the 13th day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses G. C. Johnson, Frank Alger, Charles M. Smith, Charles Johnston, all of Harper, Utah. GOULD B. BLAKELY, Register. First pub., Jan. 1; last Jan. 31, 1919.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Publisher) Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 15, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Charles R. Cook of Latona, Utah, who, on February 2, 1911, made homestead entry, Serial No. 612734, for NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 21, Twp. 15 South, Range 15 East Salt Lake meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the District Court, at Price, Utah, on the 13th day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses W. N. Cook of Helper, Utah, and Permitt Sweet, Edith Sweet, H. Newhart, all of Wellington, Utah. GOULD B. BLAKELY, Register. First pub., Jan. 17; last Feb. 14, 1919.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS. (Publisher) Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Mary Millarich, whose postoffice address is Hiawatha, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Computed Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended, by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909, 1911 and 1915, to appropriate two-tenths (2/10) of a second-foot of water from the right fork of First Water Creek in Carbon county. Said water will be diverted at a point 350 feet north and 375 feet east of the southwest corner of Sec. 8, Twp. 14 South, Range 4 East Salt Lake base and meridian, and conveyed by means of a ditch for a distance of 300 feet and then used from April 1st to October 31st, inclusive, of each year to irrigate ten acres of land embraced in the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of said Sec. 8. This application is designated in the state engineer's office as No. 3834. All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reason, therefore must be made by affidavit in duplicate, accompanied with a fee of \$2.50 and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice. G. F. McGONAGLE, State Engineer. Date of first pub., Jan. 17, 1919. Date of completion of pub., Feb. 17, 1919.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS. (Publisher) State Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Mary Millarich, whose postoffice address is Hiawatha, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Computed Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909, 1911 and 1915, to appropriate three-tenths (3/10